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Borough of Redcar

1956

ANNUAL REPORTS

by the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

H. PATTINSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Wm. TUTIN, A.R.S.I., M.I.P.C., M.S.I.A., M.I.H.

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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Redcar

Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

I present herewith my seventh annual report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough.

I should like to record my thanks for the help and encouragement given to me throughout the year by the Chairman of the Health Committee and by other members of the Health Committee. To the Heads of other departments I am again indebted for their continued co-operation and good advice, while to Mr. William Tutin, Chief Public Health Inspector whose report follows mine, I owe a special debt as his invaluable help has always been available and freely given. My own staff both Borough and County Council employees have at all times worked together in a friendly atmosphere and their joint efforts have been of the greatest assistance to me.

Your obedient servant,

H. PATTINSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	7,035
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-1956)	...					28,100
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...		8,723
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	£367,728
Estimated product of a penny rate 1956-57	...	...	...	...	...	£1,465

* * *

VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE I

		Male	Female	Total		
Live Births	...	277	250	527	Rate per 1,000 population	18.8
Legitimate	...	265	238	503		
Illegitimate	...	12	12	24		
Corrected Birth Rate 19.5						

Still Births

Legitimate	...	10	4	14	Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births	25.9
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—	Rate per 1,000 total births	Nil
Deaths from puerperal causes	...			—	Rate per 1,000 total births	Nil
Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age	...	...		14	Rate per 1,000 live births	26.6
Deaths of Legitimate Infants under 1 year of age	...	...		13	Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	25.8
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants under 1 year of age	...	...		1	Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	41.7
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	Nil				Rate per 1,000 live births	Nil

TABLE II

CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1956

Rates per 1,000 Population

All Causes 13.0*	Typhoid and Paratyphoid (Enteric Fever) 0.00	Whooping Cough 0.00	Diphtheria 0.00
Tuberculosis 0.07	Influenza 0.07	Pneumonia 0.28	Acute Poliomyelitis 0.00

*Corrected Death Rate

* * *

NOTIFICATIONS

Typhoid 0.00	Paratyphoid 0.00	Meningococcal Infection 0.00	Scarlet Fever 0.54	Whooping Cough 2.57	Diphtheria 0.00	Erysipelas 0.11
Smallpox 0.00	Measles 11.78	Pneumonia 0.82	Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) 0.00	Food Poisoning 0.21		

TABLE III
DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

					Male	Female
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...		1	1
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	—	—
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	3	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	4	8
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	10	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	—	5
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	10	18
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	1	—
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	15	24
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	36	16
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	4	1
Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	20	36
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	8	6
Influenza	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	6	2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	3	4
Other disease of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	3	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	—	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	5	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	16	23
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	2	2
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	8	3
Suicide	...	...	...	...	2	—
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—
All causes					162	162

COMMENTARY ON STATISTICS

The Birth Rate was the highest for some years, both hospital and domiciliary confinements showing an increase.

The Death Rate was also higher than usual but this did not appear to have any special significance. Contrary to last year, the mortality was even between the sexes and this also obtained in diseases of the heart and blood vessels which have usually shown a male preponderance.

The infant mortality as expected was somewhat higher than the low record of last year, but could be considered satisfactory.

Of the 14 infant deaths, 11 occurred before the age of 1 month. The causes of death were as follows :—

Prematurity	...	...	...	5
Cerebral Haemorrhage			...	3
Congenital Malformations			...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	2
Rhesus Incompatibility			...	1
Asphyxia	...	...	...	1

Favourable factors were the absence of maternal mortality and no deaths from Enteritis.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

			1956 Population 28,100	1955 Population 27,880	1954 Population 27,720	1953 Population 27,490
Scarlet Fever	...	...	15	17	29	54
Diphtheria	...	...	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	...	...	0	0	0	0
Paratyphoid	...	...	0	0	0	0
Measles	...	...	331	108	258	36
Whooping Cough	...	...	72	160	100	93
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	1	1	2	1
Erysipelas	...	...	3	0	0	3
Pneumonia	...	...	23	19	25	17
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	0	0	0	0
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	...	...	0	0	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	29	27	21	26
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	1	1	4	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	0	0	1	0
Dysentery	...	...	10	0	2	0
Food Poisoning	...	...	6	2	6	3

* * *

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1956

Male Age Groups								Female Age Groups								
0-	10-	20-	30-	40-	50-	60-	Tot.	0-	10-	20-	30-	40-	50-	60-	Tot.	Tot.
1	1	6	5	2	4	2	21	1	1	5	1	0	1	0	9	30
29 Pulmonary								1 Non-Pulmonary								

* * *

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Full Course	335	396	354	344	313	440
Reinforcing Dose	292	433	338	323	410	391
	<hr/> 627	<hr/> 829	<hr/> 692	<hr/> 667	<hr/> 723	<hr/> 831

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The chief matter of concern during the year was an outbreak of Sonne type Dysentery which affected an infant school in the summer. Undoubtedly many more cases occurred than were officially notified and it is probable that at least 30 people were infected. The mode of spread of this disease has been the subject of conflicting theories for some years. The most popular theory lately has been that it is spread in infant schools by contact with infected lavatory seats or door handles. It was interesting, therefore, that the most stringent hygienic precautions taken, with the excellent co-operation of the staff and children, completely failed to stop the epidemic. The infant school shared the same food and dining centre with the junior school, but the latter was quite unaffected. The personnel who served the food were, however, different for the two schools, and two carriers were found among those who served chiefly the infants. On their suspension from duty, the outbreak ceased within 48 hours.

Measles was epidemic during the year, but fortunately appeared to be generally mild in type and complications were a rarity.

* * *

CLINIC FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN REDCAR

Details of various clinics held in the area are given below:—

No. 5 Turner Street, Redcar

Ante-natal Clinic—Tuesdays, 1-0 p.m.

Post-natal Clinic—Second Tuesday in each month, 10-0 a.m.

Child Welfare Sessions—Thursdays, 2-0 p.m.

Minor Ailments Clinics for school children—

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9-30 a.m.

Diphtheria Immunisation—Mondays and Fridays, 9-30 a.m., Thursdays, 2 p.m.

Orthopaedic Consultant's Clinics—Second Thursday in month, 10-30 a.m.

Dental Sessions—As and when arranged (by appointment).

Speech Clinics—By appointment.

Ophthalmic Consultant's Sessions—Fridays, 2-0 p.m. (by appointment).

E.N.T. Clinic—Fourth Thursday in month, 10-0 a.m. (by appointment).

Dormanstown Methodist Schoolroom

Ante-natal Clinic—Thursday, fortnightly, 1-30 p.m.

Child Welfare Sessions—Every Wednesday, 2-0 p.m.

Dormanstown Infants School

Diphtheria Immunisation—Second Thursdays in each month, 9-30 a.m. to
10-30 a.m.

HOUSING

	1956	1955	1954
Permanent Houses completed by the Local Authority ...	66	31	100
Permanent Houses completed by Private Builders ...	114	141	128
Aged Persons Houses completed by the Local Authority	Nil	Nil	6
	<hr/> 180	<hr/> 172	<hr/> 234
Permanent Houses under construction by Local Authority at end of year	Nil	76	93
Permanent Houses under construction by Private Builders at end of year	46	65	77
Aged Persons Houses under construction by Local Authority at end of year	Nil	Nil	Nil
	<hr/> 46	<hr/> 141	<hr/> 170
Total number of applicants for Houses at end of year	938	1269	1341
Total number of applicants for Aged Persons Houses at end of year	331	260	220

There has been no marked change in the situation since last year. There is still cause for concern regarding the inevitable slowing down of the completion of new houses during the next few years.

ACCIDENTS

This is unfortunately the obvious topic for discussion as far as 1956 is concerned. Firstly the facts as far as they are known :—

During the year the fatal accident rate for England and Wales was approximately 0.36 per 1,000 population, for Redcar 0.53 per 1,000 population. Approximately 3.1% of all deaths in England and Wales were due to accident, in Redcar 4.6%. In other words if this rate is maintained during the present year we can expect one person out of each 2,000 in Redcar will be dead by December due to an accident.

Here for all to read is the grim record of the year :—

Sex	Age	Remarks
M	1 month	Asphyxia.
M	16	Road Accident.
M	29	Carbon Monoxide Poisoning (Industrial).
M	43	Carbon Monoxide Poisoning (Industrial).
M	30	Road Accident.
M	37	Road Accident.
M	37	Railway Accident (Industrial).
M	54	Fall at work (Industrial).
M	58	Road Accident.
M	59	Carbon Monoxide Poisoning (Industrial).
M	64	Railway Accident (Industrial).
F	82	Knocked down by car.
F	82	Fall at home.
F	84	Motor Accident.
F	85	Fall at home.
F	88	Fall at home.
M	89	Fall at home.
M	91	Fall at home.

The number of these deaths equals those from Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis, Bronchitis and Pneumonia all added together. It exceeds deaths from Cancer of the Stomach and also Cancer of the Lungs.

It will be seen that all ages are affected but there is one satisfaction that no child between the ages of 1 and 15 years was killed.

Even more important than accidental deaths are non fatal though serious accidents on account of their great numbers. Here no figures are available for Redcar, but estimating on figures suggested for the whole country by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, I would expect in one year at Redcar that more than 100 people will need in-patient hospital treatment for serious injuries, while more than 1,000 people are likely to need out-patient hospital treatment for less severe injuries. Ignoring the still greater numbers of trivial, though possibly painful injuries, what a mountain of death, disablement, misery, financial worry and economic waste these figures reveal.

What can be done about it all? Local Authorities and informed voluntary committees are helpful in bringing home the problem to the public and suggesting remedies by propaganda. In this area propaganda on all types of accidents has been displayed in infant welfare centres. The Council is well represented on the Local Road Safety Committee and the North Eastern Council

for the Prevention of Accidents, but in the end the prevention of accidents is a personal matter. Young people in particular must be made accident conscious. At the present time efforts among them are largely concentrated on Road Safety, and I should like to see more emphasis placed on Home Safety which is equally important.

The most difficult section is undoubtedly the aged who are so liable to fall and injure themselves at home. In some cases where senility or fragility of bone is extreme, little can be done, but there are many more who become premature invalids due to their own carelessness or that of other people.

Both the very old and the very young are particularly liable to accidents from burning caused by open fires, electric fires or gas fires. Both the Electricity Authority and the Gas Board have co-operated by making every effort to supply guards for old fashioned appliances and publicising this service, but the public response has left much to be desired, and there must still be in Redcar many houses where old and young are exposed to unnecessary risk.

* * *

WATER SUPPLY

No shortages were experienced, the summer being the wettest for many years. The usual slight deterioration in bacteriological purity was noticed in the early summer months when seagulls were very prevalent at the reservoir, but taking the year as a whole the quality of the water was excellent.

* * *

SEWERAGE

A start was made on the new sewer, on which future housing development depends.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provision as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	17	82	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities	88	169	2
Total	105	251	2

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

				Number of cases in which defects were found				
				Found	Remedied	Referred		
						To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	...	...	...	11	11	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	...	...	...	6	6	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)								
(a) Insufficient	...	...	...	3	3	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	...	...	...	1	1	Nil	Nil
				—	—	—	—	
Total				...	21	21	Nil	Nil

ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1956

by

W. TUTIN

A.R.S.H., M.I.P.C., M.A.P.H.I., M.I.H.,

Certified Meat and Food Inspector (R.S.I.),

Chief Public Health Inspector and

Cleansing Superintendent.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Redcar

Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit herewith, my Annual Report recording the work of the Sanitary and Cleansing Department, during the year ended 31st December, 1956.

During the year a special survey was carried out of the food premises within the Borough, with the intention of implementing the new Food Hygiene Regulations. This survey proved, without doubt, the high standard of hygiene maintained in food premises throughout the Borough. A small percentage of premises were found to be without proper hot water facilities.

Details of the various branches of the work are set out in this Report, under the appropriate headings.

Inspections

The following is a tabulated statement of the number and nature of inspections made and recorded during the year under the various Acts, Orders and Byelaws in force within the Borough :—

Total number of inspections	7421
Total number of re-inspections	8106
Total number of nuisances found	7216
(including 15 outstanding 1955)	
Total number of nuisances abated	7201
Total number of Informal Notices	7241
Total number of Statutory Notices	Nil
Total number of Informal Notices complied with	7200
Total number of Statutory Notices complied with	Nil
Total number of Informal Notices outstanding	16
Total number of Statutory Notices outstanding	Nil

Sanitary Works and Improvements

Dilapidated dust bins	371
Choked drains	1,015
Choked and defective eave spouts	22
Choked sewers	30
Defective flushing apparatus	16
Keeping of animals, poultry, etc., in an insanitary condition	7
Defective construction of drains	10
Dirty condition of dwellinghouses	48
Dirty condition of water closets, urinals, etc.	10
Accumulation of rubbish	450
Dirty condition of yards	4
Defective roofs	62
Defective floors of dwellinghouses	21
Defective and insanitary condition of sinks ...	16
Defective W.C. basins	7
Choked street gullies	126
Defective set-pots	Nil
Defective paving of yards	9
Defective fire-places	7
Premises in a verminous condition	437

Overcrowded condition of premises ...	...	71
Choked and defective rain water pipes ...	...	3
Broken plaster work ...	...	49
Premises in need of lime-washing ...	...	10
Offensive smells ...	...	1,200
Insufficient sink accommodation ...	...	8
Defective construction of windows ...	...	12
External walls requiring re-pointing ...	...	190
Choked and defective waste pipes ...	...	16
Defective and dangerous condition of outbuildings		2

Infectious Diseases and Disinfection

Number of infected houses ...	...	19
Number of infected houses disinfected ...	...	19
Number of schools disinfected ...	...	12
Number of classrooms disinfected ...	...	24

Factories and Workshops

Number of inspections of factories and workshops		261
Number of nuisances found ...	...	12
Number of nuisances abated ...	...	12
Number of complaints from H.M. Inspector ...	...	7

Bakehouses

Number of bakehouses on Register ...	...	34
Number of notifications received from H.M. Inspector ...	...	11
Number of notifications dealt with ...	...	11
Number of bakehouses added to Register ...	...	Nil
Number of bakehouses removed from Register		Nil
Number of nuisances discovered and dealt with		11
Number of inspections ...	...	181

Milkshops

Number on Register ...	...	43
Number discontinued during the year ...	...	Nil
Number of inspections ...	...	202
Number of notices dealt with ...	...	16

Public Conveniences

Daily disinfecting of all conveniences throughout the Borough has been carried out.

It is with regret that owing to the financial situation of the country, it has not been found possible to obtain sanction to go ahead with the proposed new conveniences on the Promenade. Towards the end of the year, permission was given to replace the unsatisfactory temporary conveniences on the Stray Car Park, with a permanent brick construction. There is still a great need for additional conveniences at the west end Promenade extension Bus Park, also at the east end of Redcar High Street.

Water Supply

There are three main sources of supply, namely :—

1. Bulk supply from the Tees Valley Water Board. This water is received at the Meter House, Lazenby Siding, at the western boundary of the Borough. It is distributed to Dormanstown and part of the Borough west of West Dyke Road, the maximum quantity available is two million gallons in any one week, and the water is soft in character.

2. Bulk supply from the Cleveland Water Company. The supply is received at the Corporation Reservoir, Upleatham. The quantity available is 250,000 gallons per day, although this has been reduced in times of drought. The water is soft in character.

3. Further supplies are received from an Adit and Worts well Spring at Upleatham, which together deliver approximately 250,000 gallons per day. These waters are fed into the Corporation Reservoir, Upleatham, where they mix with that supplied by the Cleveland Water Company, the whole being treated by chloramination and filtration prior to distribution to the whole of the Borough not supplied by water from the Tees Valley Water Board.

The water from the Adit is very hard in character whilst that from the spring is soft, and the water at the outlet to the reservoir as a result of the mixture of the three supplies is hard in character.

Shops Act

	Number of Defects found	Number Remedied	Number Outstanding
Rooms not at reasonable temperature	3	3	Nil
Lack of ventilation	2	2	Nil
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	7	7	Nil
Lack of accommodation for taking meals	11	9	2
Insufficient washing accommodation	28	21	7
Provision of hot water	32	28	4

Ice Cream Manufacturers and Dealers

Under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, all premises used for the manufacture, sale or storage of Ice Cream have to be registered. The number on the Register in the Borough of Redcar at the end of the year was :—

Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Nuisances found	Number of Nuisances dealt with	Number of Samples taken
175	210	7	7	32

During the year 10 additional premises were registered for the purpose of retailing pre-packed ices. Periodical samples have been taken from manufacturers and retailers of ice cream. These were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Middlesbrough, for analysis.

26 samples were found to be Grade 1.

6 samples were found to be Grade 2.

These are considered to be satisfactory. All our ice cream premises were found to be of the highest standard of hygiene.

Under the same Section as above, all premises used for the manufacture for sausages and potted meats have to be registered. The following is a record of Registrations for this purpose :—

Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Nuisances found	Number of Nuisances dealt with	Number of Samples taken
25	110	6	6	Nil

All these manufacturing registrations are for premises in connection with Butchers businesses.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Rodent Control

Two full-time rodent operators are employed and up to the present this system has worked satisfactorily. In 1956 again two sewer campaigns were carried out in May and November, the same treatment pre-baiting 1st, 3rd and 5th days and then following with poison. The following is a summary of the treatments :—

Total number of manholes baited during the two treatments ...	550
(40 manholes were test baited)	
Number of partial pre-bait takes ...	41
Number of pre-bait takes ...	74
Number of partial poison takes ...	65
Number of poison takes ...	29

These tests all show a definite decrease on the previous year. The public throughout the Borough are still rat and mice conscious and all complaints sent into the Health Office are dealt with as quickly as possible.

The following table will give you a summary of the work carried out by your 2 rodent operators :—

Number of Council houses dealt with for mice ...	21
Number of visits to Council houses for mice ...	426
Number of Council houses dealt with for rats ...	33
Number of visits to Council houses for rats ...	774
Number of private houses dealt with for mice ...	35
Number of visits to private houses for mice ...	792
Number of private houses dealt with for rats ...	165
Number of visits to private houses for rats ...	4,326
Number of business premises dealt with for mice ...	2
Number of visits to business premises for mice ...	30
Number of business premises dealt with for rats ...	13
Number of visits to business premises for rats ...	270
Number of surface investigations for mice ...	5
Number of visits involved in surface investigations for mice ...	66
Number of surface investigations for rats ...	129
Number of visits involved in surface investigations for rats ...	3,542

In addition 4 North Riding properties were treated for rats and mice. These investigations involved 90 visits.

Total number of visits—10,316.

Summer Camps

No additional Camp Licences have been granted during the year, the 3 licensed camping sites, 2 of which are used only for summer occupation and 1 all the year round, have been periodically inspected and apart from minor complaints, have been found to be satisfactory. All are provided with proper sanitary arrangements and efficient water supplies.

A temporary licence was granted for a site at The Lodge, Kirkleatham, for the period up to July, 1958.

Disinfestation

The number of infested premises brought to my notice was not so many as in the previous year. The method of removing skirtings or mouldings and the stripping of wallpaper on heavily infested premises was adhered to and rooms fumigated.

When the infection was found to be mild, the system of spraying with a solution containing D.D.T. was used and found to be most reliable and effective. The total number of infestations reported during the year was 162. All complaints were satisfactorily dealt with.

Disinfection of Premises

During the year 19 premises were disinfected following infectious diseases, and during the closing period of schools, 24 classrooms at schools were disinfected.

Housing (Overcrowding)

The degree of overcrowding of houses throughout the Borough has continued to decrease. Inspections of houses on behalf of the Housing Department has been continued, 422 houses have been dealt with during the year.

Squatters Camps

13 huts are still occupied at Biddy Camp. It is expected that these will be vacated within the next 12 months. Periodical inspection of these hutments has been carried out and a general improvement has been noted throughout.

Places of Entertainment

All premises licensed for entertainment purposes have been periodically inspected throughout the year and all have been found satisfactory.

Atmospheric Pollution

The chief industries within the Borough causing or likely to cause atmospheric pollution are set out here for your information :—

Source of Pollution	Description of Pollution or Potential Pollution
1. I.C.I. Chemical Works	Smoke and Fumes.
2. Dorman Long & Co. Steel Works	Smoke, Grit and Fumes.
3. Laundry	Smoke.
4. Schools' Cooking Centre	Smoke.
5. School Chimney, Redcar Lane	Smoke.

During the year 76 Council houses were fitted with approved solid smokeless fuel burning appliances as against 114 others which in most cases were fitted with ordinary household grates.

Warrenby—Industrial

			A	B	C	D	E
January	...	...	1.85	6.0	13.26	23.03	36.29
February	...	...			
March	...	...	0.41	6.3	8.02	12.06	20.08
April	...	...	0.72	5.8	8.78	10.21	18.99
May	...	...	0.07	6.5	5.24	1.96	7.20
June	...	...			
July	...	...	1.73	6.6	9.74	9.84	19.58
August	...	...	5.22	6.2	10.77	12.86	23.63
September	...	...	1.10	6.3	8.91	8.52	17.43
October	...	...	1.12	6.1	9.14	16.04	25.18
November	...	...	0.96	6.2	9.11	14.32	23.43
December	...	...	0.88	6.3	19.22	14.02	33.24
Total			14.06	62.3	102.19	122.86	225.05
Average for 1956			1.406	6.23	10.219	12.286	22.505
Average for 1955			1.212	6.21	10.515	10.565	21.8
Average for 1954			1.604	6.66	11.304	10.098	21.402

Dormanstown—Semi-Industrial

			A	B	C	D	E
January	...	...	1.47	6.2	12.64	13.31	25.95
February	...	...	0.41	6.1	3.74	9.01	12.75
March	...	...	0.49	6.3	10.61	11.87	22.48
April	...	...	0.84	6.3	12.67	7.10	19.77
May	...	...	0.16	7.0	6.30	4.27	10.57
June	...	...	2.35	6.6	12.34	18.54	30.88
July	...	...	1.87	6.7	6.56	7.77	14.33
August	...	...	5.25	6.7	5.47	12.24	17.71
September	...	...	1.01	6.6	6.24	7.87	14.11
October	...	...	0.62	6.4	6.97	8.40	15.37
November	...	...	1.27	6.5	8.77	19.64	28.41
December	...	...	1.19	6.6	9.50	14.71	24.21
Total			16.93	78.0	101.81	134.73	236.54
Average for 1956			1.244	6.5	8.485	11.228	19.713
Average for 1955			1.252	6.15	7.767	8.004	15.77
Average for 1954			1.553	6.79	5.147	3.73	8.877

Race Course—Residential			A	B	C	D	E
January	...	...	1.02	6.0	5.17	12.86	18.03
February	...	...			
March	...	...	0.17	6.2	3.28	6.59	9.87
April	...	...	0.56	6.0	4.57	5.10	9.67
May	...	...	0.02	6.4	4.14	0.50	4.64
June	...	...	1.08	6.2	5.73	6.26	11.99
July	...	...	1.13	4.5	3.45	3.21	6.66
August	...	...	3.89	5.9	3.21	6.03	9.24
September	...	...			
October	...	...	1.13	5.9	7.62	13.91	21.53
November	...	...	0.34	6.0	1.33	4.64	5.97
December	...	...	0.90	6.1	3.21	4.67	7.88
Total			10.24	59.2	41.71	51.77	105.48
Average for 1956			1.024	5.92	4.171	5.177	10.548
Average for 1955			1.157	6.47	7.035	3.68	12.714
Average for 1954			1.42	6.86	4.344	3.82	8.164

Average for the town for 1956—16.933 Tons per square mile.

Average for the town for 1955—16.761 Tons per square mile.

Average for the town for 1954—12.814 Tons per square mile.

A ... Rainfall in inches.

B ... PH Value.

C ... Insoluble Solids

D ... Soluble Solids

E ... Total Solids

} Tons per Square Mile.

PH Value ... Expresses degrees of alkalinity of water.

Below 7.0 shews acidity (represented by coal tar, phenols, etc.)

Above 7.0 shews alkalinity (soda, potash, ammonia).

Meat and Food Inspection

There was no change in the arrangements for the provision of our meat supplies. Three licensed slaughter houses were in continual use by five different butchers. Four butchers used slaughter houses in adjoining areas, and the remaining ten butchers in the Borough purchase their supplies from the Wholesale Meat Depots at Middlesbrough.

The inspection of food does not only cover meat from butchers establishments but also necessitates regular visits to grocers and other food stores. The need for this is demonstrated by the amount of miscellaneous and tinned foods surrendered.

1,300 visits were made during the year in connection with Meat and Food Inspections.

The following is a summary of foodstuffs condemned during the year :—

Article				Amount	
Fresh Meat	...	...	...	2,751	lbs.
Cooked Meats	...	...	...	36	lbs.
Sausage	...	...	...	73	lbs.
Chickens	...	...	...	35	
Pies	...	...	...	12	
Fish	...	...	...	44½	stone.
Shell Fish	...	...	...	319	lbs.
Fish Cakes	...	...	...	12	
Dried Prunes	...	...	...	12	lbs.
Sweets	...	...	...	12	lbs.
Miscellaneous Tinned Foods	...			223	tins.

* * *

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

The year began with very severe snow falls and sand drifts. During the months of January and February and well into March, practically all the cleansing staff were engaged on the work of clearing snow and sand drifts. The Promenade and main road running through to Marske were the worst. At one time the sand had drifted to a depth of two or three feet and to make matters worse these sand drifts froze solidly. Nevertheless we were able to keep the main bus routes open for traffic.

The cost of Public Cleansing services again showed an increase mainly due to higher wages and the erection of a number of new houses.

Refuse Collection

I am pleased to report that we were able to maintain a weekly collection of household refuse. All cafe and hotel refuse was cleared daily during the summer season and twice weekly during the winter months.

Refuse Disposal

The method of refuse disposal continued to be by controlled tipping on a site rented from Messrs. Dorman Long & Co. Ltd., situated on the Trunk Road. A considerable area of this low lying land has been filled up and is now being topped over with covering material from the sewer work in progress at the West end of the town. The muledozer in operation at the tip has been in our service for 6 years and is in such a bad state that I would recommend its replacement with a more modern machine for levelling purposes.

Street Cleansing

There are within the Borough boundaries approximately 47.66 miles of streets including 8.36 miles of classified (County) roads. The cost of sweeping, weeding and the cleansing of gullies on County roads is borne by the North Riding County Council.

Gully Cleansing

During the year the number of street gully cleansings was 24,100.

All street and road gullies are cleansed at intervals of approximately 8 weeks, with the exception of those along the Promenade and side streets between the Promenade and High Street, which are done much more often on account of sand.

All gully cleansing is carried out by the use of a gully cleansing machine. The same machine is used for sewer flushing throughout the Borough.

The following is a summary of the costs of the cleansing service for the year ended 31st December, 1956 :—

Refuse Collection

Total number of loads	...	...	7,600
Total estimated tonnage collected	...	...	15,250
Weight of refuse per 1,000 pop. per day			29.8 cwts.
Net cost per ton collected	...	...	£1/2/1d.
Net cost per 1,000 pop.	...	...	£603/5/8d.
Net cost per 1,000 premises	...	...	£1,718/7/7d.

Refuse Disposal

Net cost per ton disposed	...	...	2/2.3d.
Net cost per 1,000 pop.	...	...	£59/15/8½d.
Net cost per 1,000 premises	...	...	£170/3/9d.

Street Sweeping

Total sq. yds. of surface cleansed during the year	...	...	14,000,000
Net cost per 1,000 sq. yds.	...	...	£4/2/3d.
Net cost per 1,000 pop.	...	...	£170/3/8d.

Gully Cleansing

Total number of gullies cleansed	...	...	24,100
Net cost per 1,000 gullies	...	...	£43/10/7d.
Net cost per 1,000 pop.	...	...	£43/9/3d.

The Basis of this report is as follows :—

Estimated normal population	...	...	28,000
Approximate number of premises	...	...	9,836
Tonnage collected (estimated)	...	...	21,540
Cost of refuse collection	...	...	£16,892
Cost of refuse disposal	...	...	£1,674
Cost of street cleansing	...	...	£5,923
Cost of gully cleansing	...	...	£1,049

Salvage

During the year salvage (particularly waste paper) has been collected, baled, and sold to the Thames Board Mills Ltd. It was found during the year to be necessary to put each Local Authority on a restricted quota of deliveries on account of the congestion at the Thames Board factory. The price was also reduced and therefore, restricted our collections to about the same level as the previous year. During the year an electric baling press was installed which proved to be a considerable help. The income from the sale of salvage materials amounted to £6,530 of which £6,118 was for the sale of waste paper and cardboard. This shows an increase on last year's sales of £241.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of new houses completed in 1956 :—

(a) Council	...	76
(b) Other	...	114

1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	321
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	520
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	Nil
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	5
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	141

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—

(1) Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	300
(2) Number of dwellinghouses where work is in progress but not yet complete	...	6
(3) Number of notices in course of preparation (not yet served)	...	Nil
(4) Number of notices outstanding	...	15

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	Nil
(2) Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	...	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	Nil
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :—		
(a) By owners	...	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	Nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	5
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

In conclusion I wish to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, to all Members of the Staff and workmen of the Department for their unstinted loyalty and co-operation.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. TUTIN,

**Chief Public Health Inspector and
Cleaving Superintendent.**

